A DISCOVRSE OF that which is paſt, ſince the *kings departure from Gouy, to purſue* the prince of Parma: euen til the firſt of May. 1592.

The laſt letters thereof came on the fourth of the ſame month according to the Engliſh computation.

28 30

with new additions by later letters.

Imprinted at London by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be ſold at his ſhop, ouer againſt the Southdore of Paules. 1592.

DISCOVRSE OF

that which is past, since the

Ioyr departure from Gouy, to parle
with the Commissaries from the

[illegible]

Imprinted at London by [illegible]
to be sold at his shop neer against the Sonne
[illegible]

A discourse of that vvhich is past *since the kinges departure from Gouy, to* pursue the Prince of *Parma*, euen till the first of May. 1592. the last letters thereof, came on the fourth of the same moneth.

THe king continuing hys enterprise to fight with the duke of *Parma*, and of the *Mayne*, and to giue them battell according to the last order of his departure from Gouy: to the end nothing were forgotten that might draw and force the enemy to come to a battel: the king without any soiourning, came in great hast to lodge in *Netuille* a league, & one halfe distant from *Iuetot*, where part of the forces of the said dukes was quartered, & intrenched. The duke de Mayne and the Guise were there themselues in person with the Caualleria of *Bourgonie*, the which Mounsier. S. *Paule* had brought out of *Champaigne*, and *Vitry* hys

owne Coster. In the meane time that the marshals of the field were appointing of the quarters, his Maiestie aduanced forward with a hundred horses, and fiftie Hargebusiers a horseback, and to the end he might both discouer their intrenchment and iudge by their assurance in the combat, whether they had stomacke inough to defend their lodginges, & to come to a battell, cõmaunded in his presence a skirmish, in which Mounsier *de Contenant* then commanding of the enemies troupes, comming out of their village, was taken prisoner and one souldier of the laid *Vitry* his company: hauing yeelded so slender a skirmish, that the king did iudge by their countenance, the place to be more assured of it selfe, for the ditches round about it, then in the force that kept it. And hauing appointed the night before that all his armie shoulde marche directly the next morning towardes *Paris*, his Maiestie departed at the breake of the day, with twentie horses accompanied with two hundred more, and one hundred hargebusiers a horsebacke, and hauing placed all them he had brought with him so few as they were in such places of aduantage as serued best to his purpose: his Maiestie would haue procured a skirmishe, and seeing that among his enimies there was more feare, then will to fight, and that they were in amaze yet the army came, which followed the

king

king, his Maieſtie cauſed thoſe that were before the village, to be charged ſo hotely, that ours entred pelle melle into the village with the enemies.

There were 18. or 20. of Vitry his companie ſlaine, and more then ſhould haue been, if the ennemie had not put the fire into the village to hinder our paſſage, further to purſue them. In the meane time Vitry and the yong Lord of *Chaſtres* with their light horſes, put themſelues in batteil without the village ſeconded by Mounſier S. *Paule*, and the Cauallere of *Bourgonie* & *Champaigne*. But they kept the place of their battell ſo cowardly, that as theſe few troupes which the king had brought with him, did approch and charge them, they had rather refuge to their ſpurres and to the quickneſſe of their horſes then to their ſwords or piſtolles. Vitry his horſe was ſlaine at that time vnder him, and ſhould haue beene taken if he had not been diſgaged againe by one of his ſouldiers. The yong Lord of *Chaſtres* was taken priſoner, and thirtie or fortie with him, and as many ſlaine. The reſt ſaued themſelues by their haſtie retyring, which was ſo ſpeedie that *de Guiſe*, and duke *de Mayne*, their horſes were out of breath. They found verie fitly to their purpoſe ſome of their forces that had taken the Alarme in batteil aray neere another village intrenched. They ſaued themſelues

from a ſmall number who chaſed before them a great number of cowardlie runawaies. The ſcituation of the countreye is ſo cloſe and aduantagious to them that are firſte lodged in a place, that the Kinge coulde exploit nothing more that day, but quartered in Iuetot and his infanterie: in the villages where duke *de Maine* and *de Aumale* were lodged before with their troupes, which they abandoned after ſuche a ſort, that they left a great part of their plate & all their dinner behind them to retire to theyr Camp intrenched and fortified where all their Army is lodged.

The nexte morning, thoſe that were that night in guard told vnto his maieſtie, that euer ſince mydnight they had heard in the Campe the ſound of drummes and Trumpets a horſe-backe, the noiſe of whippes and cartes and other great noiſe, as is commonlie accuſtomed in a diſlodging of a campe, but they could not tell which waie the Enimie had taken: whether of *Roan* or elſe of *Newhauen*.

Inſomuche that in this incertitude his Maieſtie to loſe no more of his araye, that was in a fit place to preuent the vaunt-garde of bothe the waies that the Armie could take: reſolued to keepe his array in a readineſſe, to riſe vppon his firſt commandement, and himſelfe to go in the meane time to diſcouer the truth: whiche he did, and went only accompanied with four

of

of his gentlemen in their doublets.

His maieſtie vppon the diſcouerie of the truth, tooke a priſoner vpon the head of theyr intrenchment, being a Spaniard of the cõpany of *Diego Dauillade*, & hauing kept the Enemy al that daye in an Alarme within their intrenchement, diſcouered the lodginges where his campe ſhould be quartered the next daye, and where to place his artillerie.

Following this reſolution, the laſt day of Aprill, his Maieſtie came and lodged in *Variarville*, and procured ſome skirmiſhes of horſſemen in the meane while that the reſt of the armie was in quartering of themſelues, without any other great exploit doon that day of both parties that is worthy the writing. But betwixt ſix and ſeuen of the clocke in the euening, his maieſtie beeing accompanyed with the Duke *Longeuille* the County ſaint *Paule*, the Marſhall of France, and with eighteene or twenty gentlemen all in their doublets, going to ſee hys guardes and to diſcouer certeine things known only to himſelfe: ſixe ſcore Engliſhmen pykes and ſhot, vnder the leading of Sir *Roger Willyams*, beganne a great skirmiſh, which grewe ſo hot, that there were of the enimies about 900 or a thouſand ſhot, aſwell French and Italians, as Spanyards, and foure hundred horſſes, who after many a ſhot beſtowed on both ſides came to charge our pikes, but they were by them ſo

valiant-

valiantlie receyued (Monſier *Biron* being then in place, Monſieur *de Belle-garde* great Eſquire of France, and diuers other Barons, all in their doublets only) that the coronet of Bentiuoglio was ſlaine vpon the place. The Captaine, the Lieftenant and Enſigne, and more then fifteene or twenty other notable men ſlaine, and ſtript of their braue and riche attire, with their ſcarfes of fauour, beſides the great number of men and horſſes that were hurte at that time.

And being not contented with this, as they ſaw certeine regimentes of foote comming behind the hedges to ſurpriſe them, they ioined with the Flemings that were come to the Alarme, and making togither about 500. or 600. pikes, and 300. or 400. harquebuſhers, went to charge thoſe that came to ſurpriſe them ſo reſolutelie, that they flue about three or foure ſcore of them, and draue the reſte before them into their trenches, without any greater loſſe of the Engliſhmen then ſix men, and twentie hurt.

It was thought that Friday next a day particular to the Duke of *Parma* for his enterpryſes, and a feaſt of ſaint Iames, whom the Spaniards hold for their Patron: they would haue had their reuenge, but being contented with their loſſe, without hazzarding themſelues any further, their trenches haue beene their reſting

ting place without any shew of a desire of sallyeng foorth. Which his maiestie seeing, hath set such order in the affaires of his Armie, that victuals are there in great store and abundance and hope will not faile there hereafter.

Since this victorie, and from the next morning forward, his maiestie will vse all meanes possible he can, to drawe his Enemie to a battell, with such a resolution, not to leaue them before he hath defeated them, which his Maiesties hopes to compasse yer it be long, either by a victorie of a battell if they doo accept it, or by necessitie which shal force them to abandon their trenches, which is suche alreadie in their Army, that all things are three times dearer then in our Campe.

And this by the grace of God whoe is the Lord of hostes protector of the Kinge, reuenger of all vsurping powers, in whome at all times the King hath onlie put his trust & confidence.

Aduertisement is giuen by letters from the fourth of May, that the duke of *Parma* is greatlie discontented with the Frenchmen that are with him, sayeng that they doo betraye him. He is verie ill of his hurt, and hee hath an ague which weaketh him very much, and forbeth him to keepe his bed: three bones or shyuerings are drawne out of his wound.

The Duke *Longeuille* tooke the third of this

month, manie of their chariots and cartes loaden with victuals. Their Frenchmen run dailie away for want of neceſſaries They are not able to tarrie there long. The ſicknes is great in their campe. In the skirmiſh that was vpon the fourth day of May, the horſſe of the yong Prince was ſlaine, and he eſcaped very dangerouſlie and hardly.

The King ſeeing the Enimies to fortifie theſelues within a wood, which did lie betwixte him and the troupes but fiue hundred paſes, ioyning vpon their trenches where they might plant ſome ordinance, and foreſeeing the damage that might enſue by it, reſolued by the aduiſe of his Princes, Lords, and chiefeſt captaynes, to raiſe them from thence by force with a village therevnto belonging, being one of their chiefeſt quarters, and to that effecte it was appointed that all the troups ſhould meet vpon the appointed Rendeuous to ſet vppon that wood in the breake of the daie: but the darkeneſſe of the night hauing beene partelye the cauſe that they were not ſo diligent, it was neere night before al were arriued, which took away all hope to effectuate any thing that day.

The enemie ſeeing our forces aſſembled, it gaue them occaſion to beleeue that it was vpon intention to enterpriſe ſome exploit vppon them.

Wherevpon they put themſelues in battell

aray,

aray, and vſed ſuche diligence in fortifieng of themſelues in the wood, beſides the Ditches and trenches which they had caſt alreadie, that the king was of opinion to haue ſlacked his enterpriſe till another time: but ſeeing all his troupes full of courage and boldneſſe, hee reſolued to make a triall of it, cauſing it to bee aſſaulted on ſundry ſides. VVhere the Engliſhmen, VVallons, French, and Lanceknightes, carried themſelues ſo valiantlie, that the firſte that were of the forlorne hope, forced all the ſaid trenches with a gret fight of pikes of both ſides, forcing the enimie finallye to abandon both the wood and the village, being in number about two thouſand men, whereof remained dead vpon the place, more then three hundred Spaniards, with certaine VVallons, and among the reſt ſix or ſeauen Captaines, with their Liefetenant, Collonel de la Bolette, without loſſe but of three or foure men of the kings and ſeuen or eight hurt.

The king gaue at the ſame time to Baron *Biron*, fiftie horſſes of thoſe that were with him, conducted by Monſieur le Vedame de Chartres, who purſued them that did retire til twentie paſes from their intrenchement, where all their Armie ſtood in battell, and ſlue yet ſixe or ſeuen ſcore more, with the loſſe onelie of one of ours, and bearing himſelfe ſo forwarde that he was ſlaine euen vppon their trenches.

Some of our horſſes were ſlaine, and manye hurt.

After this we remained yet eight houres in battell, to preſent then the combat, where they did vs ſome harme at firſt with their great Ordinance, which they had placed in a place of aduauntage without their trenches, but wee tooke another place where the Cannon could not do vs more harme, and ſo hauing notſtaied for them thus long, and the night to approch, that they made no ſhowe of comming foorth, the king ſent euerie man to his quarter, till other occaſion were offered to exploit more: hauing ſufficiently ſhewed to the enemy, and that to their loſſe that our Infantrie is better then theirs, whereof they haue had the triall oftentimes, and yeeld that honour vnto our horſemen. I hope that God will fauour vs, as to continue our good ſucceſſe.

Two daies after the king had perforce taken from the enemy the wood that on his ſide did couer him, as is aforeſaid: the enemies finding no great ſafetie in their campe reſolued to diſlodge, and ſo departed vpon Wedneſday laſt, the ſixth of this moneth before day without ſound of trumpet or drumme, in a rainie and windie weather, which in recompence of the hinderance that is miniſtred to their marche, brought them the commoditie to helpe to couer their departure, ſo that the king coulde not be ſo readie to followe them, which notwithſtanding

ſtanding hee did about ſix of the clocke in the morning, with a thouſand or 1200. horſe, cauſinge alſo his armie to come forwarde, ſo that eaſily hee might haue ouertaken them, in caſe they had proſecuted their iourney towardes Roane, as it was likely they did intend: But within one houre after his departure he found them alreadie lodged in a ſtrong place and of aduantage, their taile reaching euen to *Caudebec*, wherefore he alſo reſolued to lodge that day at Iuetot, and the next day to ſet forward to get afore them toward Roane: but being come to the Rendezuous that he had giuen to his whole armie, he vnderſtoode by ſuch as he had ſent to diſcouer the enemies doinges, that they made no ſemblance to ſtirre: whereupon hee tooke againe his former lodging, from whence he was gone, and made it conuenient. For they imagining him to be paſſed forward, there were ſome of their troupes found marching to ſeize vppon the ſame lodging, from whence they might afterward haue eaſily eſcaped, and could no more haue been entrapped, but ſeeing their way ſtill ſtopped, ſuch as were gone abroad returned. And ſince they haue kept themſelues in their lodgings. Three daies togither by reaſon of the bad raynie wether, the king was driuen to let his army ſoiourne in their trenches, and could do no more but dayly go himſelfe, his coſens, the Marſhals *Biron*,

Aumont & Bouillon. The Baron of *Biron*, marſhal of the campe, and other the captaines to take a view of their ſeate, and of the waies to come to the enemies campe, to the end vppon the firſt oportunity to march & to ſet vpon them. Then hauing ſeene and well noted all that might be done, the king yeſterday determined to go and giue an onſet.

This morning hauing brought all footmen neere, and the moſt part of his horſemen, with three peeces of artillerie, who came ſo early to the place appointed, that about eight or nine of the clocke, they ſtrooke into a bottome that made the head of their camp, where were lodged ſeuē cornets of the ordinances of the low countries, and twentie of light horſe, ſeuen of Carabins, and all their rutters, who all were ouerthrown with the ſlaughter of two or three hundred, among others, of ſundrie Captaines, whoſe names as yet wee cannot learne. The booty amounted vnto aboue 150000. crowns. Moſt of their baggage being taken, with almoſt 4000. horſe, ſome of carriage, and ſome of ſeruice, with foure Cornets that were wonne. We truſt that God continuing his bleſſinges toward the good and iuſt cauſe, wil ſhortly make an end of the Spaniſh ambition and tyrannie, and graunt happie peace vnto his Maieſtie, and all his good ſubiectes, whereof wee are dayly moſt earneſtly to deſire him.

By

By other letters comming at the ſame time that theſe did, and ſignifiyng as much as herein is ſet downe, they ſay alſo, that in the Prince of *Parma* his campe, that a munition loafe, whiche is of verie blacke bread, and is about the bigneſſe of one of our halfepenny loaues, is there ſold in his campe for two ſhillinges and ſixe pence, and that a pottle of ſpring water, is alſo ſold there for ſeuen pence farthing.

True newes from the kings Campe, by the Kings owne Letters, which came on the 4. of May. 1592.

On Thurſday laſt at night, there was a great conflict vpon the horſſemen of the Enemye, wherein were taken, as followeth:

Seuen cornets of Launces.
Twenty Cornets of lighthorſſes.
Seuen Cornets of carbines.
All the Switzers put to flight.
Almoſt all the cartes burned.
Foure thouſand horſſe taken.
Three hundred men of Account ſlaine vpon the place.
The ſpoiles worth 150000. Crownes.
The Duke of Parma deadly ſicke at *Caudebeck*.
Three traitors comming to kil the K. hanged.
The kings wife dead.
The Gouernour of Roan hath cauſed ma-

nie

nie botes to be brought to the duke of Parma being in Candebeck, vpon which boates the Duke made a bridge, whereupon he did passe ouer the water with his armie, but the Kinge followed him so nigh, that he could haue no leizure to breake his bridge, by which means the king followed him ouer.

There were 500. men of the duke of Parmaes at Lisleboune, which were charged by the kings men, and were euerie one put to the sword.

The Duke cannot retire but by one of these three waies: the one, which goeth towardes Roan, the which is very daungerous, because there is about seuen miles of very thick wood to passe, and a very foule waie besides.

Another waie, is going towards *Ponteandemer*, which is a verie strong and well fortified cittie, garded by the Lord *Lenardin* with two thousand soldiors, besides the townesmen.

And the third way, is going betweene *Ponteandemer* and *Pontlesueque*: a waie truly most dangerous both for the deepe muds, muche wood, and a great many rude clownes, yet verie valiant which are dwelling towardes that waie.

FINIS.